MESSES. EDITORS: Now the "fountains of the great Know Nothing deep are broken up" the waters have subsided, and a calm succeeds to the storms of its old party wrath, which leaves the old Democratic party not entirely annihilated in the "Old Nor h State." I propose to take a short review of this Know Nothing, American, alias defunct Whig party, and give some reasons why we shall not forsake the principles of Democracy; and I shall effer no apology for penning my thoughts, for if they are not received I remember that it has been wisely said that "we should not withhold our actions for the fear of encountering malicious censures." Facts, and not theory, shall be my argumenus; and truth, when supported by evidence, should be received from whatever source it may emanate. It is a certain fact that an honest man looks upon all his fellow beings as radically, equally patriotic with himself, and he is ready and willing at all times to award truth and honesty of purpose to all his professions till proven to the reverse. So it is remarkably characteristic of the honesty of the-American people to allow, since all fundamental principles of government must arise from and be sustained by them, that all measures professing to guard the interests, and secure the ultimate weal of our common country, are just and good until a con-tra conviction is brought in force by a knowledge of their corrupt fruits and evil tendencies, And while they are thus trusting to the high-born sentiment of selt-government, and sincerity of brotherly patriotism, a new secret party, which makes its principles subservient to the dire policy of self-advancement, endeavors to beguile itself, like the serpent did to our first mother, Eve, in the garb of protection, into the affections of the American people, to overthrow their peace and prosperity; but an argus to watch and power to save is found in Democracy. Now, we do not claim that all movements relating to public affairs should or ought to have precedence, or that there is nothing good that is new. This would be absurd; but we do claim, and it is a selfevident fact, that old, tried, and established principles that have proved themselves the stay and pro gressive principles of the country, should not be abandoned for opinions that are not supported by reason or merit, but scattered over the country more by contagion and an inconsiderate delusion than any thing else. What are those opinions? They propose to disqualify all Catholic citizens for office.— Why? Because their creed is repugnant to republicani m, and they owe an allegiance to a foreign potentate above that they acknowledge to the Constitution and laws of their own country. Such is the idle sophistry, shallow pretext for which they ask the support of the American people. God forbid that we should lend our voice in vindication of the course pursued by the Catholic Church, Indeed, we blush for the horrors of Catholic empires; but the time may come, and I fear even now approaches, when we may reserve our shame for our own Protestant land.

We do not judge from our own knowledge of Catholic creeds, but existing facts present themselves. Brownson, in his Reviews, (from whom the K. N's so well love to quote,) says: "The Catholic does indeed owe allegiance to the Pope as visible head of the Church, but not as visible head of the State." Of the fugitive-slave law, he says: "Now, as the law is necessary to secure the fulfilment of the obligations imposed by the Constitution, we are bound to obey the law, and could not, without resisting the ordinances of God, and purchasing to our-elves damnation, refuse to ony it." Here is a Northern Catholic defending Southern Protestant rights. If Catholicity come in competition with our republican institutions, would it even be supposed that a man of the highest acknowledged Catholic authority in the country would thus openly favor them with his approbation, and offer his influence

in their defence? science? A papist, says Dr. Johnson, "May, like other men, think himself safest in his own religion, and if liberty of conscience be a natural right, we have no power to withhold it, if it be an indulgence, it may be allowed to papists, while it is not denied to other sects" Here in this land of boasted liberty the stheist may, unmolested, declare "there is no God," and the Mormon be protected in the right of cause he is not willing to depart from his long-enjoyed mode of worship. It cannot but be admitted new party say that they do not persecute Catholics among pagans to deny that they persecuted for rein Catholicity derogate from the interests of the treason. We might refer to our own honored and r v red Gaston, whom Carolina is proud to call her own, and whose words stand pre-e cinently above contradiction. And here, too, recurs to our mind the loyalty and patriotism of many Catholic heroes Maryland, which fought as bravely for our indepenhave said 'tis not our purpose to defend Catholicism. but the Constitution of our proud conf deracy guarchoose his own religion; and the Word of God commands us to choose whom we wil serve, but does not say either this or that way. And we repuliate the insignificant doctrine that any political partynay, a party, whose rashness is equalled only by the inju tice of its end, should arrogate to itself the judgare liberties our fathers battled for-they are libertrines of higher lawism, when incompatible with the avowed public will (which is the sovereignty in this

Then, way deprive them of their liberty of conhis ninety wives, yet the Cathoric is persecu ed bethat independent freedom ceases when privileges extend not alike to ali. But, the adherents of this on account of their religion. So it was a custom ligious opinions; but for matters of State-treason or such like; and K. N.'s say the doctrines involved State, and thus virtually make the Catholic religion of our revolution. We remember, too, Catholic dence as any other sister State, but we forbear. We antees to each of its citizens the inationable right to ment of man's religious belief. Better, far, would it be o deprive one of the rights of property than to letter the mind and throw a barrier between him and his eternal happiness; for every man, provided he does not interfere with his neighbor, if he abuse his religious liberties is accountable only to God. These ties we should battle to maintain. We come now to the dread apprehension of foreign danger; and here truths of the highest interest claim our serious consideration. Though we are averse to the doccountry) and the established law of the land, yet we yield our support to that law which has its radical foundation on divine authority, and certainly the framers of our Constitution had these facts in view. God has said that "one law shall be to him that is home-horn and unto the stranger that sojourneth among you." Again: "Thou shalt neither vex a stranger nor oppress him, for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt." Again: "The stranger that sojourneth with you shall be as one born among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself." Again: "Cursed be he that pervert the judgment of the stranger, fatherless and widow." And our Saviour "Till Heaven and earth pass away one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law till all be fulfilled." But Scriptural truths our new party friends seem not to comprehend, because ignorance is both incidental to and coincident with Know Nothingism-thus verifying the prophecy that "seeing they may not perceive, and hearing they may not understand." But why this sudden fear of foreign rule? No foreign foe threatens to invade our rights. No Pope has ever impeded the progress of our liberties. Look, ye goodly, country-loving, patriotic Know Nothings of the South, to real dangers that hover over you. Home-dissentions, anti-slavery fanaticism, and power-grasping politicians far outstrip Catholic and foreign opposition to our Con-stitution and laws. And the dangerous designs of these co-workers against the rights and privileges of the south, and indeed against the Union are concoaled under the propositions embodied in the creeds of this new party, and should it succeed we may mark the baneful result, when repentence will not suffice to re-build the fallen fabric of our country's glory. What good can arise from such a fusion? Abreast with the abolitionist of the North stands the succumbing, office hunting demagogue of the South. One contends that the proceeds of the public lands shall be divided among the several States. another disputes that right. One is for, another against the veto power of the President. One is for United States' Bank, another for Sub-Treasury. One is for a high, another a low tariff. One calls for the acquisition of more territory, another regrets that we have so much already. One in Massachusetts swears that Catholics shall not hold office, another in Louisians claims that they shall; and with such a heterogenous combination of men and doctrines, they, irrespective of consequences, unite their ef-

forts to substitute for principles just and equitable, anarchy and confusion; but in our country's cause, be it said, that being overwhelmed by the waves of sectional divisions, their power is curried away in the tide of their own strife. Here is found the origin of a world-wide fame for liberty. It is the very blessings which have gone forth from our laws, shi ning unto the farthest realms of the earth, that have roused castern worlds to a sense of freedom; and it is these that have made America the magnet of human attraction, and like the star of Bethlehem which led the wise men of the east to our Savior .-Hither the wearied and oppressed pilgrim wends his way from the tyrant-land to seek a home among the brave. For the memory of the glorious DeKalb, suffer his countrymen to find favor in the land for which his blood helped to fill the ransom. Suffer the descendants of the generous Lafayette to find protection under the tree of liberty, which hung with the weight of his massive fortune. Honor calls for a like privilege to all. Justice demands it. Our Constitution grants it. In opposing these principles we oppose the will of Washington and the hope of those patriots who fettered despotism and founded our free government. From these data the conclusion follows that this party is a moral wrong and a political evil; and that the full exis tence of our equal rights depends upon its condemnation. And, admitting that it may, if successful, be the cause of a good effect, it can only be an incidental and not a uniform consequence—for it is a known fact in history that no good has ever followed the existence of evil. Yet evidence of this party's being unsound does not prove that its opposite is correct and good. This would be tallacious reasoning. But Democracy pleads its own cause. Truth stands in the fore-ground of all its arguments. 'Tis Democracy that has made all great republics. 'Twas a love for Democracy that lit the souls of Grecian warriors at Marathan, and the S artan band at Thermopylee. Tw s the same that fired the tongue of Hemost enes with the eloquence which hurled back the torrents of Macedonian ag gression. Twas a zeal for Democratic government which animated the bosom of that Brutus who dispelled kingly power from the homan throne. And it was trues a Democratic spirit which nerved the mighty arms of our fathers in their glorious contest for independence. And now the prosperity of our country -- the firm establishment of our laws-our commercial and peaceful intercourse and high standing with the greatest nations of the earth- California. Texas, and all our expansive domain-added to the enjoyment of our religious rights, which is the great touch-stone of freedom, all stand forth as living monuments of the triumphant power of Democratic principles. They bear the wreath of liberty on their tide, and on the shares of Democracy is the on their nae, and on the many's hope.
only anchorage of our country's hope.
W. H. K.

Pittsboro', Sept. 26, 1855.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- You have no doubt seen many ying, senseless communications in some of the Know Nothing papers concerning Dr. J. F. Riddick, ever since this gentleman broke off from the order. A few of the lowest and most reckless of its members have endeavored to injure his reputation-a number of articles have appeared in the above named prints purporting to have been written by residents of this County-the effusions of the principal draftsman (whose domicil is down near the jan) for the concern first appeared, being now unable to rende service from indisposition the aid of two certain broken down limbs of the law, familiarly known to brethren of the bar as Ishmael and Big Voice, not residents of the Oounty, who sometimes attend our Courts, have been invoked and obtained to prosecute the dirty work of publishing falsehoods and slanderous insinuations about Dr. Riddick and others. Those persons, not being troubled with professional b isiness, and naving never acquired any tame at the bar, except that of being mere drones, seem to desire celebrity as writers for newspapers. Many of the communications of recent date are doubtless the productions of these would-be-distinguished individuais. They are disposed to meddle with and engage in all the private disputes within their reach-wnen present at political discussions are continually boring some of the speakers by volunteering their services in taking notes for and g ving them pint .- Ishmael has never tried his hand before the people either in making speeches or soliciting votes for any honorable position, knowing that his chances for success were bad, for "his hand has always been against every man and every man's hand against him." He is past the meridian of life, looks careworn and weather beaten, having overstrained his mental powers to "set the world to rights," which to him seems to be growing worse instead of better. and from his frequently complaining of an affection of the head, fears are entertained of his becoming an inmate of the Lunatic Asyum or the d sease proving fatal. He has mind enough to render himself disagreeable to every person in whose company he may be thrown; but not sufficient intellect eve to have done any good for himself or any one else. In his hyperbolical manner of expressing himself he apes his legal instructor. His lying style is in imtation of Gulliver and Munchauson, which he practices to the utmost of his "skill and ability."

Big Voice does not resemble, in many respects, Ishmael in character; but has a great penchant to imitate him. He has been before the people for a seat in the Legislature and was distanced, which has served to sour his disposition, but not to satiate his desire for fame. He occasionally stumps it for a favorite candidate and is remarkable for his historica information-knows and says after "the English B.rons, headed by William, the Conquerer, extorted Magna Charter from King John they beheaded him :" also. for his terrific appearance, wonderful gestures and roice which is uttered in thunder-like tones from the corner of his capacious mouth. He has no doubt of his being a man of considerable ability-that his name will be known in song and history for ages as a political orator and writer. A shrewd farmer was heard to say not long since, after witnessing one of his efforts at speech-making, "that his roice was too big for his constitution—that his ways were too large for his intellect, and he would be the greatest man in North Carolina, if he only had the sense." It is said that he is not an inventive genius, but is ever willing to tell a he if any one will be kind enough to manufacture it for him-in this respect he is somewhat dependent upon his friend Ishmael. Some think if the Fool Killer should come across him, that his roice would be silenced forever, which would be a pity, for he serves well for many to laugh at as a complete mockery of humanity; and possibly he may be sought by the proprietor of some travelling Menagerie as an addition to his stock in hand.

The most decent and intelligent of the order are aware that they cannot injure the character of Dr. Riddick-that the efforts made have proved abortive -have expressed a wish that further attempts to do so should cease; doubtless knowing, too, the disgrace which is attached in belonging to and continning in such a concern; that the very name is becoming a term of reproach—the Know Nothing movement being on the wane everywhere, fast dving out and doomed to die the death of all isms of fun gus growth. A few hungry aspirants for office and their devoted Sanchos are pursuing a different course, having been sanguine in their calcu'ations of changing the politics of this County by which means they hoped to get some of those in office out, and themselves in. Being sadly disappointed and chagrined at the late election in the County and State-the Democracy having gained considerably on their former majority -seeing their prospect for office hopeless, have become desperate—are ventin; their spite on Dr. Riddick, and also on some of his friends, who they suppose have written against the dark order, have been busy in hunting up every scribbler to wri'e falsehoods and ridiculous slang about these gentlemen. Such curs are doing them no harm, but they are sinking themselves lower in the depths of infamy, and exposing their lack of understanding.

Stokes county, Oct. 2, 1855.

For the Standard. MESSES. EDITORS: In looking over the October number of the University Magazine, my attention was attracted by the leading article, on the Revolutionary history of North Carolina. Feeling, as every Carolinian should, a deep interest in the Revolutionary annals of our State, I read the article with care, both for its intrinsic merit, and from the fact that it came from the able pen of Gen. Graham .-Before proceeding far in the old General's plain, soldier-like narrative, my indignation was excited by

he certainly would never have lived to fell the stor; o the war. We very much fear that his friends will not allow any more or his manuscript to pass through such unhallowed hands, and if such should be the case, the loss to the Magazine and to the public will be very great.

But we pass on through a great number of errors, such as "willed" for killed, "crock" for creek "ulane" for aloud, "hypocritical" for hypercritical, &c., &c., till we come to the Editorial table, where we find a ve erable Latin quotation treated with most scandalous barbarity. Instead of "Mens sana in corpore sano," the publisher has given us "Lume mens in corpore suno!" If the ghosts of murdered quotations do not benceforth haunt the Post, I shall be fully satisfied that the living need never fear the vengeance of the dead.

Now, if the University Magazine contained noth ing but the effusions of a parcel of boys, it would not make so much difference how it was gotten up. But it not only contains the productions of the best minds among the students of the University, but also many valuable communications from members of the Faculty, and from some of the first men in the State. It has, moreover, rendered essential service to the literature of North Carolina by rescuing from oblivion many important facts respecting her early history. As a well-wisher, therefore, both of the Magazine and the University, we hope that the former may receive such liberal patronage both from latter would lead us to expect. But what man of Latin as "Lano mens in corpore suno" appears?

Allow me, then, to express the opinion that eve ry intelligent reader will coincide with me, and the hope that no more such "devilish" sins will be com-Very respectfully, mitted.

AN OUTSIDER.

From the Correspondent of the London Times. The Fina: Bombardment of Sebastopol.

SEPT. 5 .- A. dawn on the morning of the 5th September the French opened fire. The air was pure and light, and a gentle breeze from the south-est, which continued all day, drifted over the steppe, and blew gently into Sebastopol. The sun snone serenely through the vapors early morning, and wreaths of snowy couls on the long lines of white houses inside those rugged defences of earth and gabiona le which have so long kept our armies gazing in vain on this "august city." The ships by floating on the waters of the foads, which were smooth as a mirror, and, like it, reflected them, and outside our own fleet and that of the French equally inacure, a d not quite so useful to us, were reposing from Kazatch to Constantine as idly as though they were 'painted" upon "a painted ocean."

From Cathcart's-hill the eye embraces a portion of the Oparantine-the French approaches to it and to the Figgstaff Batteries up to their junction with our left attack across the ray ne at the end of the Dock-yard-creek. One can sweep over the Flagstati Batteries' works-the suburb of rained houses, or rather the sites of cottages and residences, which are all that is now left of long streets by the fire of our allies, inclosed between the Fiag-taff and the cre nellated sea-walt, and, looking over the wall, take in at a coup d'ail the civil town behind it, still presenting a stately appearance as it rises on the hillside tier over tier full of churches, stately mansions, and public bui dings of fine white or red sandstone with gardens interspersed and trees growing in the walks.

The bombardment is beginning to tell on these buildings. A church, decorated with many small pinnacies, at the angles of the roof, has been struck by a suell, which has burst in the root. Some of the best mansions have been split open, or gape from their cracked walls on the day, others are perforated right through with shot holes, through which the light is visible-windows, doors, pillars, and columus are broken or destroyed.

From Catheart's hul, therefore, on the right from: of the fourth division camp, one can gain an admirable view of certain points of the position from the sea on the left to our extreme right at inkermann. That advantage is, however, rarely attainable when there is any heavy firing, as the smoke generally hangs in thick clouds between the earthworks, nor can it be dispelled unless by a brisk wind. If one of the few persons who were in the secret of the opening of the French batteries had been on Cat heart's hill on the morning of the 5th he would have beheld then, just ere 51 o'clock, the whole of the scene marked out in keen detail in the clear morning air. The men in our trenches can be seen sitting down behind the traverses or strolling about in the rear of the parapets. Small trains of anima's and files of men are passing over the ground between the trenches and the camp, and the only smoke that catches the eye arises from the kettles of the soldiery or from a rifle in the advanced works.

On the left, however, it can be seen that the French treaches are crowded with men, and that their batteries are all manned, though the men keep well out of view, and the mantlets and screens are yet down before the muzzles of some of their guns. The men beneath the parapets swarm like bees. A few gray coated Russians are in view repairing the works of the Flagstaff Battery, or engaged in throwing up a new work, waich promises to be of considerable strength, in front of their second line of defences .-Suddently alon, the earthen curtain, between Nos. 7 and 8 Bastions, three jets of flame spring up into the air and hurl up as many pillars of earth and dust, which are warmed into ruddy hues by the horizontal rays of the sun. The French have exploded three fougasses to blow in the counterscarp and to serve as as a signal to their men.

Instantly from the sea to the Dock-vard-creek there seems to run a stream of fire, and fleecy, curl ing, rich white smoke, as though the earth had suddenly been rent in the throes of an earthquake, and was vomiting forth the material of her volcanoes The lines of the French trenches were at once covered as though the very clouds of Heaven had settled down upon them and were whirled about in spiral jets, in festoons, in clustering bunches, in columns and in sheets, all commingled, involved together by the vehement flames benath. The crash of such a tremendous fire must have been appalling, but the wind and the peculiar condition of the atmosphere did not permit the sound to produce any great effect on our camp; in the city for the same reason the noise must have been terrific and hor-

The iron storm tore over the Russian lines, toss ing up as it in sport, jets of earth and dust, rending asunder gabions, and "squelching" the parapets, or bounding over among the houses and ruins in their rear. The terrible files of iron, about four miles in front, rushed across the plain, carrying death and ruin with it, swept with its heavy and irresistible wings the Russian flanks, and searched their center to the core. A volley so startling, so simultaneous, and tremendously powerful was probably never yet uttered since the cannon found its voice. The Russians seemed for a while utterly paralyzed. Their batteries were not manned with strength enough to enable them to reply to such an overlapping and crushin fire; but the French, leaping to their guns with astounding energy, rapidity, and strength, kept on filling the air with the hurtling storm, and sent it in unbroken fury against their enemies

More than 200 pieces of artillery of large calibre, admirably served and well directed, played incessantily on the hostile lines. In a few moments a great veil of smoke-"a war cloud rolling dun"spread from the guns over on the left of Sebastopol; but the roar of the shot did not cease, and the cannonade now pealed forth in great irregular bursts, now died away into hoarse murmurs, again swelled up into tomult, or rattled from end to end of the line like the file-fire of infantry. Stone walls went down before the guns at once, but the earthquake yawned to receive shot and shell alike. However, so swift and incessant was the passage of these missiles through the embrasures, and along the tops of the parapets that the enemy had to lie close, and could scarcely show themselves in the front line of

defences. For a few minutes, then, the French had it all their own way, and appeared to be on the point of sweeping away the place without resistence; but after they had fired a few rounds from each of their

with the strong English in which it is written. He has not only killed words by the wholesale, but he has murdered whole sentences, and made the writer take most manifelary nonsense. If the stordy patriot had ever been as dreadfully mangled in battle as his manuscript has been at the office of the "Post," along the line of the defences, and bounded in among the houses of the town. But what were we doing all this time? Wint was our admirable Nava Brigade and our galiant siege train doing? They were just working their guns as usual, and had received no orders to open a general fire. Our bat-teries, therefore, rendered but little assistance of the French, but they maintained their usual destructive and solid "hummering" on the face of the Redan and of the Malakoff, and sided our invaluable silies by keeping, up a regular shell practice on the batteries from the Creek to the Redan. Now two or three mortars from Gordon's, then two or three mortars from Chapman's, hurled 10 and 13 inch shell behind the enemy's works, and connected the discharges by rounds from long 82s or 68s.

But all this has nothing to do with the siege, and meantime our Allies are pounding away with exceeding warmth at everything within range of them. Our Quarry Battery, armed with two mortars and eight cohorns, just 400 yards below the Redan, plies the suburb in the rear of the Malakoff vigorously, and keeps the top of the Redan clear. Redan and Malakoff are alike silent, ragged and tora. At most, the Redan fires three guns, and the adjoining batteries are equally parsimonious. The parapets are all pitted with shot and shell, and the sides of the embrasures are greatly injured, so that the gabious are sticking out, and are tumbled down in all directions. There is no more of that fine polishing and of that cabinet maker's work which the Russians readers and writers, as the high reputation of the | bestowed on their batteries-our constant fire by night, our riflemen, and incessant shelling have prestanding will write for a periodical in which such | vented their assidnous anxiety to external appearance being gracified.

After two hours and a half of furious fire the artillery-men of our allies suddenly ceased in order to let their guns cool and to rest themselves. The Russoans crept out to repair damages to their works and shook sand-bags full of earth from the parvaette over the outside of their parapets. Their gunners also took advantage of this sudden cessation to open on our sailors' batteries in the left attack, and caused us some little annoyance from the "crow's nest." A: 10 o'clock, however, having previsouly exploded some fougasses as before, the French re-opened a fire, if possible, more rapid and tremendous than their first, and continued to keep it up with the utmost vigor till noonday, by which time the Russians had only a few guns in the flag staff road and Garden batteries in a position to reply. We could see them in great agitation sending men and carts across the bridge, and at 9 o'clock a powerful column of infantry crossed over to resist our assault, while a movement to vard Inkerman was made by the army

Soon after our fire began, as early as 6 o'clock, the working parties which go over to the north sine every morning seemed to be recalled, and were marched back again across the bridge to the south, no doubt to be in readiness for our expected assault. From 12 tid 5 o'clock P. M. the firing was s'ack : the French then resumed their composale with the same astounding vigor as dawn and at 10 Jelock, and never ceased their volleys of shot and shot against the place, till 71, when darkness set in, and all the mortars and heavy guns, English, as we las French, opened with shell against the whole line of defences. A description of this scene is now impossi be. There was not one instant in which the shells did not whistle through the air-not a moment in which the sky was not seamed by their fiery curves or illuminated by their explosion. Our practice was beyond ad praise. Every such barsi as it ought, and the lines of the Russian earthworks of the Red.o. Ma akoff, and of all their batteries, were rendered plainly visible by the constant light of the bursting shell. The Russians scarcely attempted a

At 5 o'clock it was observed that a frighte in the tine near the north side was snoking, and as it gr w darker flames were seen to issue from her sides Men and o'fi ers cushed to the front in the greatest delight and excitement, and as night came on the whole vessel broke out into one grand blaze from stem to stern. The delight of the crowd on Cathcart's hill was intense. "Well, this is indeed a sight -to see one of those confounded ships touched at last!" These and many different and stronger exressions were audible on all sides; but there were some who thought the Russians had set the ship on fire ,or that incendraries and mal-contents were at work, and one gentleman even went so far as to say he "thought it was merely a signal-may be to recall their cavalry from Enpatoria," It is not known precisely how the thing was done.

Some say it was done by the French, others by ourselves; and bombs, red-hot shot, and rockets have been variously named as the agency by which the fire was accomplished. In spite of the efforts of the Russians, the flames spread, and soon issued from the ports and quarter gallery. At 8 o'clock the light was so great that the houses of the city and the forts on the other sine could be discerned without difficulty. The masts stood long, and towered aloft like great pillars of fire; but one after the other they vielded; the decks fell in about 10 o'clock, and at midnight the frigate was burnt to the water edge. Sept. 6 -Last night a steady fire was kept up all along the front to prevent the Russians repairing damages. At 10 P. M. orders were sent to our batteries to open as soon as there was a good light the fo lowing morning, but they were limited to fifty rounds each. At 5:30 the whole of the batteries from Quarantine to lokermann opened with a grand crash. -The Russians were silent as before. The cannonade was maintained as it was yesterday. There were three breaks or lulls in the tempest; from 81 till 10, from 12 till 5, and from 61 till 7, the fire was comparatively slack. Captain Shone, R. A., was killed vesterday in the batteries by around shot.

He was a brave and much-esteemed officer. I regret to have to record also the death of Capt. Buckley, Scots Fusileer Guards, who was shot through the heart as he 'was posting his sentries .-This gallant young officer was shot through the neck at Alma, but did not go home. He was a most promising young officer. The firing continued as before, and enemy seemed greatly distressed. They are strengthening their position on the Baibek, and evince a disposition to rely on the north side. However, they have large masses of men in the town. The bombardment was renewed and lasted all night.

SEPT. 7.-The cannonade was resumed at daybreak, the lokermann battries firing briskly. A council of generals was held to-dy at head quarters, the sick were cleared out of the field-hospital, and it gradually oozed out that the assault 'would take place to-norrow at 12 o'clock. The firing was tremendous all day, but clouds of dust which a high wind from the north drifted into our faces rendered a view of the place impossible. STORES CAPTURED AT SEBASTOPOL

Pellissier (now a Marshall) telegraphing from Sebas apol on the 17th September says: The enemy have not destroyed their docks, the neighboring establishments, the barrack, Fort Nicholas or Fort Quarantine. A first general survey of the materials left has given the following result: 4,000 guns; 50,000 balls; a few hollow projectiles; a large quantity of powder, (notwith standing all the explosions that have taken place;) 500 half anchors in excellent condition; 25,0% kilogrammes of copper; two steam engines of 30 horse power, and a considerable quantity of sawn timber for defence

The Morning Post states that the stores and material destroyed or captured at Sebastopol, have cost the Russian government seventy millions sterling, independent of the fleet. The cost of the docks was between ten and twelve millions of dollars, but they are not much injured.

VALUABLE SHEEP FOR VIRGINIA - We are advised under date of Laverpool, Aug. 16, that Col. Ware, of Clarke county, who is one of the best sheep men in Virginia, has ten ewe and six bucks, of the svery choicest Costwold breed in England, now on the way to this port in the ship City of Brooklyn,-[The vessel has arrived.] They were purchased of Mr. Lane, who is a noted breeder of longwood sheep, and who carried off several of the royal agricultural society prizes the year. Col. Ware is entitled to the gratitude of Virginia larmers for what he has done to improve the cattle of that State. N. Y. Tribune.

London Punch is the funniest fellow agoing .-His deligition of Marter and Mind is unique :numerous guns, the Russian artillerymen got to work, "What is matter? Never mind. What is mind; and began to return our allies fire. They made No matter." Go it, Punch.

TROPOSAIS FOR A LOANTOTHE COUN-

TY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the County of Craves has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bends of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annual; at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the bolder. The bonds will be issued with Conpons attached, which will reuder the collection of

with Coupons attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.

The security upon which the said bands will be based, will be the real estate and taxable poils of the County of Craven. The present assessed out eatine of the real estate of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the number of taxable poils is three thousand five hundred and eighty-two.

Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Kowbern.

GEORGE GREEN, Agents for GEO. S. STEVENSON, Craven County.

Newbern, Sept. 15, 1851.—93-1f Register will please copy

Prof. Pinney's Practical French Grammar:

M. LOVEJOY, WHO USES THESE WORKS in his Academy, speaks of them as follows:

The world has been at work for centuries, to find out an easy and expeditions mode of teaching an Englishman the French language. Prot. Pinney's are decidly the best books of the kind that have hitherto made their appearance. The of the kind that have hitherto made their appearance. The author's plan is wholly conversational. Commencing with simple oral exercises, the student is led on by easy progressive steps, until he is made acquainted with the idioms, and with almost every variety and form of expression—everything being so ad irably managed, that one learns the syntax and the conjugation of the verbs, the spelling, pronunciation, the reading and writing of the language, without being aware of much difficulty or labor.

1 rof. P.'s books consist of a large and small grammar, accumpanted with a key and French reader. The small one

accompanied with a key and French reader. The small one is designed for beginners, the large one for advanced students. The method of instruction is somewhat like that in Arnold's Greek and Latin exercises. Nor does it differ very materially from Ollendoff's. And yet, it is less difficult and in some respects uperior, especially in the syntax of the subjunctive mood.

The above works may be had at Turner's North Carolina Book Store, Raleigh. Sept. 20th, 1855.

Valuable Negroes for Sale. BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST, EXECUT-ed to me by Thomas J. Judkins, for certain purposes therein mentioned, which aid deed bears date, March 1st., 1855, and has been duly registered in Warren County, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder, on Wednesday of Warren Superior Court next, it being the 17th day of Octoper, 1855, immed a ely before the hotel of Henry G. Goodloe, in the Town of Warrenton, Twenty-Eight Likely Negroes, or so many of them as may be necessary. A portion of said Slaves will be said for Cash, and the balance on a short credit, to be made known on the day of

sa'e. Bonds, with approved security, will be required as to all credit sales, with interest from the date before the property is delivered. The title to the above property is believed to be unquestionable, but as the subscriber will sell, as Trustee, he will

only convey such title as is vested in him by the said deed. SAMUEL BOBBITT, Trustee. September '5th, 1855. N. B. -All persons having claims against Thomas J. Jud-kins, late Sher fl of Warren County, in consequence of any of h s flicial acts or om saons, are requested to present them to the subser ber, properly authenticated, with as litie deiay as poss ble, in as much as a Deed of Trust has been made to the subscriber, for the protection of his official se-September 15, 1855.

A The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on he Central Rail Road. The Dwe.LING is a very large and convenient one, homesomety stomed. The ings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Larn, Sables, &c., &c. There is a Wei of excellent water, want a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc. The Tract of Land contains 150 acres -60 acres of which is cleared and su ceptible of a high state of impr. vement —some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if

wanted, may be purchased adjoining.

In consideration of its healthful and convenient location and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence. Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as

practicable Dec. 20 1854.

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C., SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 100 clock, A.M., 21st of Sept., next, for the purchase of the following State Bonds issued by the

State of North Carolina : \$63,000, dated January 1st, 1855, and running thirty years \$15,000, dated July 1st, 1855, and running thirty years. \$5,000, dated July 1st, 1855, and running twenty years. And \$103,000 dated July 1st, 1855, and running ten years. They will be issued in sums of \$1,000 each, and will have

coupons attached for interest at six per cent per annum, payable the 1st days of January and July.

Both principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Kepublic, New York, unless where the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of this State.

They are exempted from taxation for any purpose what-Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed 'Proposals for N. C. Stocks,' to the undersigned at Ral-

Successful bidders upon being informed of the accept tance of their b.ds, can deposite the amount of their bids with the accrued interest in either the Bank of the Repub-New York, the Bank of the State of N. C., or the Bank

The right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as The b.ds will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State.

D. W. COURTS, Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, Aug. 21, 1855.

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS .-- Copland's Dictionary of Practical Medicine, vols. 1 and 2 now ready—to he completed in three volumes. Clinical Lectures on the diseases of women and children, by Gunning S. Bedford, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstet

rics, &c., in the University of New York. Todd on the nervous system. A Lexicon of technical terms employed in medical science at the present day, by D. M. Reese, M. D., L. L. D.

The Dispensatory of the United States of America, by
Wood and Bache. Last edition.

The Diseases of the Human Teeth, by Fox and Harriss. For sale by W. L. POMEROY. September 7, 1855.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Raleigh, Sept. 28, 1855.

consignments of the same.

Bept. 20, 1856.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 3, 1855.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF October, the passenger train will leave the Depot at Baleigh at precisely 1.5 minutes before 7 o'clock, A. M., and run to Franklinton by 8, where it will stop 25 minutes, allowing ample time for the passengers to take breakfast at an excellent House. The schedule otherwise will remain as E. A. CRUDUP, President. Office R. & G. R. R. Sept. 25, 1865.

Messrs. Holden & Wilson: VOU CAN INFORM YOUR NUMEROUS READERS that our Stock of Fall and Winter Cloaks and Mantles are now open and ready for inspection, which is large and commanding. Also, fine Shawls, men's travelling Blankets, Shaw's, &c.,

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WHITE & DAVIS have this day associated with them Mr. WHITE, H. HARDER, and our firm will henceforth be WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE. Conducting a General Commission Business, they will give prompt and faithful attention to the sale of every description of produce and merchandize, and solicit

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

I AND MADDINE LANU WAKKANIS

Sold for the highest price paid in the United States, and immediate returns made in hills or Sight Frafts to all sections of the Union, for a commission of One Dollar for each Warrant sold. The best references given in different states when required.

Address J A NES M. EDNEY, W. John Wred, M. F.
flate of Asheville, N. C.)

Superior French Cass. Pants!

OUR ASSORTMENT IN FINE BLACK AND FANCY
Cass. Pants is much better than usual. We have endeavored to select such styles of Fancy Cass. as we think will please those who desire something neat and genteel.

E. L. HARDING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of the Raie gh & Gaston Railroad will be hold in the City of Raleigh on Thursday the 1st day of Nevember.

E. A. CRUDUP, President.

Raleigh, Sept. 25th, 1855.

THE LAND OF GOLD, BY A NORTH CAROLINAN.—Price reduced to 75 cents. The book will be sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 90 cents. For sale by

Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1855.

R. D. TURNER.

BONNETS, COI LARS, EDGINGS, RIBBONS, UN-dersleeves, Insertings, Gloves, Hosiery, Moriantique Trimming.

Just to hand at No. 29, Cheap Place,



FOR ALL THE TURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC

IHERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical pill, but not easy to make the best of all pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bow. els. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are ap use in the several diseases to which they are ap plicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their

tite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but un-necessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY JAMES C. AYER. Practical and Analytical Chemist LOWELL, MASS. Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.

-AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of COUGHS. COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

This remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it nas been employed. So wide is the field of its use-fulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too appar ent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affec-tions of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable at-tacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, &c.; and for Currences it is the pleasantest and safest medicine CHILDREN it is the pleasantest and safest medicin that can be obtained

As it has long been in constant use throughou this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by—

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOL. Ralei, h, N. C.

Monuments, Tombs and Head Stones. THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD TAKE THIS METHOD of reminding the public, that he is still engaged in the manufacture of Grave Ornaments, in all variety and the best style of finish and workmanship. He keeps always on hand a large stock of Marbie, both of American and Italian, suitable for Monuments, Obelisks, Tombs, Head Stones, Ac.; and having in his employ a first-rate Northern Carret and Letterer, he is prepared to put all kinds of hes gas and and Letterer, he is prepared to put all kinds of Des.gns and Inscriptions, to suit the tastes and wishes of all.

He would respectfully invite a visit to his Marble Yard,

at the south-east corner of the Raleigh Grave Yard, where may always be seen specimens of his workmanship and a variety of styles of Grave Ornaments. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, be respectfully solicits a continuation of the same, pledging himself to use his best endeavors to please all.

Orders from a distance will be faithfully and promptly at tended to. Address,

WM. STRONACH, Ra'eigh. October 14, 1854. FALL STOCK, 1855.

MUIR & STEVENS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, &c., (One door above Power's Hotel.)

PETERSBURG, VA. SINCE THE LATE FIRE ON THE 17TH OF MAY last, which destroyed our Store and stock of Goods, we have taken the Store, one door above P. weil's Hotel and formerly occupied by Messis. Walls, Lea & Brownley, where we have opened a large and entirely Ni.W STOCK OF GOODS. We have just received from the European Markets by the ships Aurora, West Point, Irene and Neptune, a large and varied assortment of China, Ear henware, &c., &., and from the Northern and Eastern Manufactures, an assortment of Glass Ware, en bracing every art cle usually kept in establishments of this kind. We enumerate a few of the leading articles: Gill and Plain Dianer and Tea Setts, some of which are very beautifut; Vases, Pichers, Plates, Dishes, Cups and Saucers, and Glass Ware of alkinds; Bowls, Pitchers, Gobiets, Tumblers, Wines, Decanters, Salvers, Shades, Salis, Plated and Britannia Ware, Custors, Walters in Seus or separate, Gilt and Mahogany Frame Look ng Glasses, of all sizes and destrictions; Lamps, G.randotes, Bathing Tubs, Japan Todel Setts and Scone Ware of all sizes. Having pur insed our Goods mostly for cish, we feel confident that we can sill as low as any other house to be found in this country. These wishing to purchase are respectfully invoted to examine tur stock. We pay particular attention to the packing apail-

MUIE & STEVENS. 1st door at ve Powell's Hatel

\$100 REWARD.

WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE apprehension and confinement of my Negro Man DLN NIS, if taken in this State, or ease of taken one of the State. Said Dennis has now been ranaway about twenty months viz: since December, 1853. He is slightly bew-legged, with a stoop in his walk and accound to be round-should? ed, toes turning out a little, has a sear on one of a s high caused by a sing, of dark complexion, 5 feet 5 or a sing high, aged about .1 years, and weighing when he iel ah ti Since Dennis has been a runaway, I have heart of his

being in Johnson county as a turpentine hand and discussion land of his being about Averabora as a make turpentine barrels and s.r.ker in a blackson it - 7 haps in Payetteville or its vienity, and about Goodshot cannot say whether these representations are true, in have no doubt he is in Johnson. Harnett, Cambriand of some of the adjacent counties, working about as a tree mail. I learn he passed in some places by the name of "John 6. Williams," he doubtless has other names by which he has

Williams;" he doubtless has other names by which he has passed during his long absence.

I will give the above Reward of \$100 for his apprehension and confinement in this State, or \$200 if taken out of the State, so that I get him again. If delivered to me in Raleigh, I will pay all additional expenses besides the above Reward. Letters concerning said Runaway, to be addressed to me at Raleigh.

Sept. 10, 1855.

NEGROES FOR SALE.—ON THE 19TH OF
September I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in
Pittsborough, eight negroes belonging to the estate of
Joshua Illiams, deceased, consisting of men, boys, and
girls, on one and two years credit—of those who purchase
them, a bond and approved security will be required, bonds
bearing interest from date. This 8th of August, 1855, by
a decree of the Supreme Court.

WILLIAM GRIFFIN, Executor.